King's Norton and Northfield Urban District Council.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

AND

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE DISTRICT,

For the Year ending December 31st, 1904.

BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

AND

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL,
AND KING'S NORTON DISTRICT SMALLPOX HOSPITAL,

FELLOW OF THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH,

AND MEMBER OF THE SANITARY INSTITUTE.

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King's Norton and Northfield

Urban District Council.

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Health Offices, 39 Watford Road,
King's Norton,
April, 1905.

Annual Report, 1904.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my third Annual Report on the health of the Urban District of King's Norton and Northfield for the year ending December 31st, 1904.

The pleasant climatic conditions of the year, although more agreeable to all classes, have not been quite so health giving, judged statistically, as the wet days of the previous year.

The class prejudicially affected was chiefly the infantile population, although its mortality was not markedly increased.

The staff of the Health Department has done very good work during the year, which has again been one of progress.

Good progress has been made in the somewhat colossal task of "cleansing the Augean stable" of our cowsheds.

I again thank all my fellow officials for their all-round kindness and courtesy; their co-operation renders easy the most arduous and onerous duties.

The members of the Health and Hospital Committees, and also all the members of the Council, deserve my thanks for the way in which they have considered my suggestions, and supported my efforts.

I have the honour to sign myself,

Your obedient servant,

Reginald Green, M.D., D.Hy., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Water Supply.

During the year there were 87 samples of water taken for chemical analysis, all, with one exception, from wells.

Of 29 samples taken from wells of ordinary dwelling houses, 15 were passed as fit for human consumption, and 14 were condemned. Of 53 samples taken from dairy farm wells, 28 were good and 25 bad. Of these latter, however, 11 were second, and one was a third sample.

There were 27 wells cleansed and repaired, and 17 were closed.

One sample of the Corporation water was taken in the autumn, owing to general complaint of brown colouration in the water. The certificate showed the sample to be of great purity, and very suitable for household purposes.

The colouration was probably due to peaty matter in solution from the Welsh watershed. The extreme softness of the water will be a great economy in soap. It is expected that by the beginning of April, 1905, the Corporation water will be supplied to Bartley Green district.

Refuse Removal.

The abolition of the midden privy in the urban parts of the district has gone on steadily, 106 being replaced by water-closets.

The annual number of conversions is naturally becoming fewer, as there are not many privies now left in urban parts.

A foul, wet privy, even if harmless to outsiders, must have an ill effect physically and morally on the users.

Where the contents are kept quite dry and dry loam added when used, the nuisance may be mitigated, but this condition is hardly ever attained.

In the Rubery district there are some exceedingly foul privies which soak into the stream and grossly pollute it.

Few complaints have been received of nuisance from refuse tips in the district.

The tip at California is foul at times, and waste paper is blown off on to the road in the vicinity.

The foundation-stone of the new Heenan and Froude's Refuse Destructor has now been laid, and it is expected that it will be in working order next autumn.

Sewage Disposal.

The chief event of the year in this line has been the beginning of the new sewer to connect Bartley Green and Woodgate with the main sewerage system.

Good progress has been made with the work.

Complaints have been rather common of foul smells from the sewers, both from the manholes and also from the inlet ventilators.

In our system where rain water is not allowed to enter the sewer, unless frequent flushing takes place, excessive putrefaction is likely to occur, with its formation of foul gases.

Where sewer gratings are causes of chronic nuisance in this way, it seems to me to be preferable to close them up altogether, as is done in some large towns, with no detrimental effect to health.

There is a probability that the new sewer suggested for Rednal, between the hills, may shortly become an accomplished fact by an arrangement with the parties interested. If this be done, it would be wise to remodel the arrangements for treatment of the sewage at the outfall, some biological system being introduced.

River Pollution.

The River Rea, the natural drainage stream of this district, has been gradually improved in the course of years. During the year the prevention of one very serious pollution has been arranged for, namely, the effluent from the paper works at Lifford, which will in future be taken into the sewers. The Rea on entering the district was found on recent inspection to be very much polluted, chiefly from the soakage from cesspits and privy middens on its banks. Shortly after entering the district it receives, together with a small tributary, the slop sewage from about thirty houses in the district.

The self-purifying power of the Rea is so great here, that fifty yards below these houses it was purer than on entering the district, and about three-quarters of a mile further down, above the outfall of the Rubery Asylum effluent, it was much more oxidised. The effluent from the Rubery Asylum tanks and land treatment was unsatisfactory and apparently polluting the Rea to a large extent.

So great was the effect of the effluent, which reaches the river in great quantity, that three-quarters of a mile down stream the water was as bad as it was on entering the district.

The Analyst's certificate declared the effluent to be insufficiently oxidised and not satisfactory. Some modification in the treatment seems necessary.

As I believe that the neighbouring Authority in Rubery is contemplating a sewage system to cleanse the Rea, it might be advantageous to both districts to have a combined drainage system.

It is the duty of any riparian authority to keep pure any stream passing through its district, as the water may at some lower part be used for drinking purposes, if not by human beings, yet by milch cows and other animals.

Housing of the Working Classes.

No house was closed during the year as unfit for human habitation. A number were discovered which needed cleansing, roofs repairing, and damp walls put right. This was the case in 413 instances, and three old houses were closed by their owners, owing to general decay. The supply of houses is ample for present needs, trade depression keeping down any great demand for fresh abodes. This same depression accounted for several instances where two families occupied one house. In this way occurred the only reported case of illegal overcrowding, which was investigated by the writer, and abated shortly afterwards.

The standard amount of air-space in legal overcrowding, namely, 300 cubic feet per adult, is so low that it is not often reached. Many country cottages are really too crowded, with small, unventilated bedrooms, and large, not too healthy, families.

Plans for 634 houses, or nearly 200 less than in 1903, were passed by the Council; the chief increase was in Stirchley and Selly Oak Wards.

There have been some complaints of the passages and yards near houses not being paved, causing swamps to form in wet weather.

Canal Boats Act.

The good work done under this Act last year has gone on and increased in amount, 220 inspections being made of canal boats passing through the district. In 63 cases contraventions of the Act were discovered, including over-crowding, boats not properly marked, boats needing painting, etc.

Slaughter-houses.

The number of registered slaughter-houses is 19, and to these were paid 299 visits by the district inspectors. There were 20 minor contraventions of the bye-laws discovered and remedied. The 15 slaughter-houses that I visited were found generally in good order.

As mentioned last year, several of the old slaughter-houses, owing to their construction and propinquity to the street and dwelling-houses, are not suitable for the purpose.

Food and Meat Inspection.

In no instance was unwholesome meat or other food seized by the officials of the department. In fact no doubtful food was found at all, and from my own experience, and that of the sanitary staff, the food supply of the district is of good and wholesome quality.

About Christmas I was called in, by the owner, to inspect the carcase of a sow at Bartley Green, which had been slaughtered to save it from dying. The flesh was sodden and badly bled, and the animal, in addition to having been pregnant, had been suffering from acute pneumonia of one lung. As the flesh was absolutely unfit for food, it was condemned, and buried under the supervision of the district inspector. No action has been taken as regards the wholesale slaughtering of pigs on unlicensed premises. One important fact must not be forgotten, and that is the special proneness of swine to tuberculosis. According to the instructions of the Local Government Board, if tubercle be present in any part of the pig, the whole carcase should be condemned. But how can this be carried out unless inspection of the slaughtering is possible? In order that meat inspection can be carried out thoroughly a public slaughter-house is absolutely necessary.

Food and Drugs Act.

The number of samples taken under the Act was increased from 136 to 200. This number is equal to 3 per 1,000 of the population—a good proportion in any place, and more especially in a suburban district.

Samples taken.

Substance.	No. of Samples.	No. Adulterated.
Milk	143	14
Butter	12	Nil.
Lard	7	,,
Margarine	1	,,
Dripping	1	,,
Brandy	1	,,
Whiskey	7	,,
Rum	1	,,
Vinegar	12	,,
British Wines	2	,,
Drugs	8	,,
Sweets	5	,,
Total	200	14

From the above table it will be seen that milk samples taken were much more numerous than all the others.

This nutrient fluid, being so easily adulterated, is naturally the one usually sophisticated.

Ten per cent. of the specimens taken were impure, which compares favourably with 1903, when 13·5 per cent. were not normal. This improvement is probably due to a large extent to the vigorous campaign carried out by the department against offences of this sort.

On table I. will be found the number of milk samples taken during each month of the year, together with the average composition of the milk, and showing the usual variations in pure milk.

Table I.—Samples of Milk taken during 1904.

Month.	No. of Samples taken.	No. reported adulterated.	Action Taken.		Composition as per Analyst's Certificate.*		Seasonal Variations of Composition of Pure Milk. (Average).		Remarks.
			Vendors Prosecuted.	Vendors Warned.	Fat (Standard 3%).	Solids not Fat (Standard 8·5%)	Fat	Solids not Fat.	
January ...	8	4	2	2	3·5	8·24	3·88	8·96	
February ...	16	—	—	—	3·9	8·63	3·81	8·97	
March	20	2	1	1	3·53	8·5	3·73	8·94	
April	27	6	3	3	3·34	8·38	3·71	8·94	
May	18	1	—	1	3·7	8·53	3·64	8·95	
June	8	—	—	—	3·6	8·7	3·54	8·89	
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	3·64	8·80	
August ...	18	—	—	—	3·6	8·36	3·82	8·75	
September ...	13	—	—	—	3·56	8·57	3·89	8·87	
October ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·03	8·97	
November ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·04	8·94	
December ...	15	1	1	—	4·0	8·6	4·08	8·97	
	143	14	7	7	—	—	Average 3·82	Average 8·91	

* Supplied by courtesy of County Analyst.

The amount of fat was quite up to the normal average, but the "solids not fat" are lower.

There is an improvement, as the year advances, in the average amount of fat present, which is also present in the normal milk.

Below is given the amount of adulteration in the impure samples, with action taken under the Food and Drugs Acts.

There were 77 milk samples taken from shops, 31 from street vendors, 9 in course of delivery to shopkeepers, and 24 at railway stations.

Thus a varied number of milk samples was investigated in the various stages of its delivery, both from wholesale and retail dealers.

The fat averaged 3·6 in all the samples taken, which is 0·6 per cent. above the standard of the Board of Agriculture, which is rather a low one.

With the exception of milk, no articles were found adulterated, except that chlorodyne lozenges did not contain that substance, nor a sample of citrate of magnesia that salt.

Adulterated Milk Samples.

DATE.	ANALYSIS.	ACTION TAKEN.
1904.		
January 26 ...	Added water	Summons witdrawn.
January 26 ...	Added water	Fined £5 and costs.
March 20 ...	30 per cent. added water	Fined 40/- and costs.
April 25 ...	7 per cent. added water ..	Fined 20/- and costs.
April 30 ...	7 per cent. added water ..	Fined 40/- and costs.
April 30 ...	5·3 per cent. added water	Fined 40/- and costs.
December 30	8·2 per cent. added water	Costs 6/-
January 26 ...	3 per cent. added water ...	Warned.
January 26 ...	3·3 per cent. fat short ...	Warned.
March 7 ...	5·3 per cent. added water	Warned.
April 12 ...	5·9 per cent. added water	Warned.
April 12 ...	10 per cent. fat short ...	Warned.
April 25 ...	3·6 per cent. added water	Warned.
May 31 ...	5·9 per cent. added water	Warned.

Smoke Abatement.

No complaints of nuisance from black smoke have been received during the year, although five observations have been made.

The introduction of the gas stove and the penny-in-the-slot meter is having a good effect on the smokiness produced by the household chimney, which has, in the past, polluted the atmosphere to a larger extent than it has been accredited with.

Cowsheds and Dairies Order.

In this department, one of the most important under the Sanitary Authority, and often one badly administered, good progress has been made. The register of milk dealers has been increased from 178 to 270 names. There have been made 783 inspections, as compared with 408 in 1903, and very few at any previous time. Owing to the necessity for reform in all stages of dealing with milk in the district, a special Sub-Committee was appointed in the summer to deal with the matter, and to present a report to the Health Committee, setting forth any recommendations that they considered necessary.

This Sub-Committee met on various occasions, and visited a large number of cowsheds throughout the district. In addition, they paid a visit to Oldbury, where great improvements have recently been carried out, their sheds contrasting much too favourably with the majority of our own.

The Sub-Committee were struck with the insanitary condition of many of our cowsheds, which were often dark, stuffy, dirty, and overcrowded, with large manure heaps, nearly all round them, and the ground a swamp.

They drew up the following recommendations as to cowsheds, etc., which were approved by the Health Committee and the Council:

(1.) That in no case should any cow (usually grazed out) have less than 600 cubic feet of air space in the shed, and not less than 50 square feet floor space. That suitable inlet ventilation through the wall, and outlet ventilation through a louvre in the roof should be required to the extent of 30 square inches of each, together with window space of 4 square feet per 100 square feet of floor.

(2.) All cowsheds to be properly drained and paved, with a brick gutter to take away all liquid.

(3.) All sheds to be cleansed at frequent intervals, and to be, where possible, regularly swilled with water.

(4.) All dung heaps to be removed to some distance from the sheds, and the ground near the shed to be kept clean and dry.

Plans for alterations have been already prepared for 53 farms, including 114 sheds, which have all been measured up, and are ready to be proceeded with.

As mentioned under water supply, a number of samples of well water from dairy farms have been analysed, and out of 51 taken, 22 were condemned.

Three wells were closed, and three new wells sunk; in two cases tap water being laid on.

Owing to recent inspections, a great improvement has already taken place in the condition of many of the swampy manure heaps; also limewashing is being better done.

The Sanitary Authority, as the protectors of the public health, have every right to expect that all due precautions are taken by milk purveyors to prevent any contamination of the milk whilst in their possession.

To sum up, what is required is healthy cows free from tuberculosis; clean, airy, and light sheds; cleanly milkers and milk vessels, to which end is needed pure water supply, with plenty of boiling water for scalding vessels, and proper apparatus for straining and cooling all milk to about 50 degrees Fahrenheit at least.

All cows should be thoroughly cleansed regularly before milking, especially about the udders and hind quarters, as if these parts are covered with excreta, as is usually the case, unless it is removed, it is bound to get into the milk in large quantities. No purchaser of milk wishes to have a proportion of manure in his food.

The straining and cooling apparatus is most important, as cooled milk will keep much longer than that which is left warm, and, therefore, at the favourable temperature for souring and putrefactive microbes.

The idea of having warm milk is, unfortunately, so strong in the public mind, that in one instance a purveyor, supplying an institution in the district, regularly warmed up the milk each morning. Strange to say, it did not keep well!

The Sub-Committee were much impressed by their visit to Mr. Cadbury's dairy farm, at Manor House, Northfield, which should be visited by everyone interested in the subject of a pure milk supply.

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at the middle of 1904 was 66,667, compared with 63,717 in 1903. This gives an estimated increase of 2,950 persons in the twelve months.

The estimate taken from the number of new houses occupied was 65,838 persons, which is naturally more likely to be correct, as the other method somewhat unwarrantably assumes the rate of increase to be at the same rate in one decade as in the last.

The excess of births over deaths was 1,150, or about 50 more than in 1903.

Rainfall.

Owing to the kindness of Mr. G. F. Lyndon, of Brandwood House, who is much interested in meteorology, I have been supplied with the annual rainfall in that locality during the last fifteen years. As he points out to me, the variations of rainfall, even in a comparatively small area, are great. The rainfall was only 24·41 inches, 1904 being the driest year for ten years, with the exception of 1898, with a similar rainfall. The average rainfall for the fifteen years is 27·43 inches.

From the return, it is seen that 1903 was the wettest year recorded during the period with 35·88 inches; it has also the lowest death rate.

Taking each year, as a general rule, however, there is no direct relation seen between the amount of rainfall and the height of the death rate.

Although, in some instances, a low rainfall is synonymous with a high diarrhœa rate, in others the opposite holds good.

The effect of rainfall on health seems to be chiefly dependent on the season of the year at which it is most abundant.

Factories and Workshops Acts.

The register of workshops and workplaces has been brought up to date, there now being 303 on it.

As shown by the accompanying table, the chief trades are represented thus : 44 bakehouses, 20 blacksmiths, 22 carpenters, 27 shoe makers, 15 nail makers, 12 milliners, 19 dressmakers.

There are in addition, 144 establishments, which include all the workplaces on the list.

There were 338 visits made to these places, and 93 defects were found. In 34 instances, the places were not kept in a cleanly condition, and in two the ventilation was deficient.

The closet accommodation was defective in three cases, and in one instance there were not separate closets for the sexes.

Of minor nuisances, there were 53 found and put right.

There were reported 12 failures to affix the Abstract of the Act on the premises.

Two cases were reported to the department by the Factory Inspector, and were dealt with.

Up to the end of the year, little work had been done in regard to the inspection of homeworkers, but this is now receiving the attention of the newly-appointed Health Visitor.

Table III.—Factories and Workshops Act.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	18	No formal notice made under Factories and Workshops Act.	None.
Workshops (including W'kshop Laundries)	280		
Workplaces	40		
Homeworkers' Premises	—		
Total... ...	338	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness ...	34	34	None.	None.
Want of Ventilation ...	2	2		
Overcrowding	—	—		
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—		
Other Nuisances	53	53		
*Sanitary Accommodations:				
Insufficient	—	—		
Unsuitable or Defective	3	2		
Not Separate for sexes	1	1		
Total	93	92	—	—

* Section 22 of Factories and Workshops Act adopted.

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	12
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	2
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101)—	
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904—	
Bakehouses	44
Blacksmiths	20
Carpenters	22
Shoemakers	27
Nailmakers	15
Milliners	12
Dressmakers	19
Miscellaneous	144
Total	303

Bakehouses.

The bakehouses were inspected at intervals by the district inspectors, and also by myself.

No marked sanitary defects were found, but, in the autumn, many of them were overrun with flies.

As flies are natural carriers of microbes from refuse heaps to food, there was a danger of contamination of the bread, after being baked. The owners were, therefore, advised, in cases where this was not done, to destroy the flies as much as possible by fly papers and other means, and do away with any organic material in the vicinity, which might serve as a breeding ground for them.

In some cases occupiers had to be asked to limewash, where bakehouses were very grimy.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

There were here examined 152 specimens, or 12 less than 1903.

This number is high, when we consider that the number of cases of diphtheria was 40 per cent. less than the previous year.

The Widal Test for typhoid fever was tried in ten instances, five of which were positive.

Kleb's Löeffler Bacilli were found in 37 swabs, in some cases two or three swabs being taken from one patient during convalescence.

Hoffman Bacilli, considered by many to be a variety of the Diphtheria Bacillus, were present in 20 swabs, while in 85 others chiefly Pus Organisms were found.

The great value of the Serum reaction of Widal, in the diagnosis of typhoid fever, was evidenced in many instances, and it is a pity that it is not used in every case of doubtful fever, as there is no doubt that many mild cases of this disease are never diagnosed, owing to their atypical form.

Another advantage of this reaction is that it is obtainable in typhoid fever in one week usually, whereas often many weeks pass before the disease can be diagnosed clinically.

In this way much time is saved.

The bacterial diagnosis of Diphtheria has again proved most useful, not only to the medical practitioners, but also to me in investigating doubtful cases of sore throat in schools and infected districts.

In one or two instances, children were found in school with diphtheria, and the germs demonstrated under the microscope.

The very small number of cases notified during the year was no doubt, to a large extent, due to the aid of the laboratory, which assisted in weeding out negative cases, and at the same time discovering atypical ones, which tend more to spread of disease than the recognised cases.

Physical Deterioration Commission.

An Inter-Department Committee was appointed in 1903 to enquire into the alleged deterioration of the people, as shown by the number of men found unfit to be recruited into the Army. The Committee, although unable to find trustworthy evidence of this deterioration, considered that many reforms are necessary, if this is not to be brought about. They were of opinion that "the people perish from lack of knowledge."

The Committee recommend among a host of other things:—

(1) Medical inspection of schools and factories.
(2) Registration of all cases of sickness.
(3) Provision of labour colonies and public nurseries.
(4) Drastic abolition of overcrowding.
(5) Open spaces in towns, and smoke prevention.
(6) Registration of all house-owners.
(7) Education of all girls in domestic science.
(8) Registration of still births.
(9) Provision of milk depôts for infant feeding.
(10) Training of mothers.
(11) Care of teeth, eyes, ears, etc., of children.
(12) Purification of milk supply.

These are some of the chief reforms emphasised, most of which, of course, all hygienists are endeavouring, and have for years been endeavouring, to bring about.

Births and Birth Rates.

There were 1885 births registered, 948 males, and 937 females, equal to a rate of 28·4 per 1,000, which is 0·9 higher than in 1903.

The rate in England and Wales was 27·9, and in the 76 large districts it averaged 29·1 per 1,000.

The average rate for the last 10 years was 28·3.

The rate for the last five years was 29·0, whereas that for the preceding five years was 27·7, showing that the birth rate is somewhat on the up grade. This rise is, to a great extent, due to the high rate of increase in the Selly Oak, Stirchley, and King's Heath Wards.

The rate in Selly Oak was 38·7, in Stirchley 32·8, and in King's Heath 30·4.

The Moseley birth rate of 11·5 was the lowest ward rate, the next to it being King's Norton with 20·0.

The low rate in Moseley is accounted for by the fact that the population consists chiefly of older people, and their grown up families, whereas the more productive wards are made up to a large extent of young married people of the artisan classes, whose rate of increase is always high.

Table IV.—Various Vital Rates for last Ten Years.

	10 years average.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Birth Rate	28·3	29·59	27·04	26·90	27·46	27·73	27·51	31·03	30·14	27·54	28·4
		Average 27·7					Average 29·0				
Death Rate ...	11·5	11·69	11·51	12·15	11·11	11·4	12·21	12·74	11·25	10·24	11 02
Zymotic Death Rate	1·0	0·8	1·1	1·4	0·9	0·8	1·1	1·4	1·1	0·7	0·78
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births	118	106	118	147	128	121	130	128	109	98	102

Marriages.

There were 373 marriages solemnised, of which 243 were in Anglican churches, 42 in chapels, and 86 at the Register Office. This is a rate of 5·6 per 1,000 per annum.

Deaths and Death Rates.

Of 735 deaths of residents certified, there were 362 males, 373 females. Both in births and deaths the numbers of males and females are much closer than in 1903.

The crude death rate was 11·02 per 1,000, which, when corrected for too favourable age distribution, was 11·53.

The crude death rate in 1903 was 10·2, and the average for the last ten years 11·5 per 1,000, the yearly variations not being very great.

The death rate in England and Wales was 16·2, and for the 76 large districts 17·2 per 1,000.

In the statistics of 76 large districts, the rate in the district was the lowest but one, which is a very satisfactory position.

This rate was also the lowest but one in the district during the last decade.

The ward death rates varied from 13·8 in Selly Oak, as last year (again the highest rate), 12·6 in King's Norton, and 12·3 in Northfield, to 7·1 in Moseley.

It is to be expected that the highest death rates will occur where the poorest people live, and that the opposite will, as a rule, hold good.

For one person who dies from insanitary conditions, as generally understood, large numbers perish from errors of personal hygiene.

Many deaths would not occur for years after the time they do happen if sufficient knowledge and means were in the hands of the sufferers and their friends.

Education of the people in the prevention of diseases is the most important preliminary step.

Further, if medical and nursing assistance were procured early enough in many diseases, a much larger proportion of sufferers would survive.

It is often a neglected cold that predisposes to Phthisis or Pneumonia, and the unrecognised attack of Acute Rheumatism that brings on heart disease.

The ill-fed, ill-clothed, badly-housed and overcrowded person cannot resist disease in the same way as his more fortunate brother.

Heredity has also much to answer for, especially if the ancestors are town bred.

Table V.—Ward Births and Deaths, and Deaths in Public Institutions, 1904.

WARDS	Estimated Population	Births	Rate per 1,000	Deaths						Total	Death Rate per 1,000	Death Rate in 1903
				0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65 up			
King's Norton	6,399	128	20·0	15	5	2	1	23	34	80	12·6	8·2
Northfield	4,794	125	26·0	15	8	—	2	18	16	59	12·3	12·3
Beoley	565	13	23·0	1	—	—	—	3	5	9	9·0	7·0
Selly Oak	19,826	768	38·7	76	27	14	8	71	53	249	13·0	11·8
King's Heath	11,756	358	30·4	39	14	2	4	44	37	140	11·0	9·9
Moseley	11,522	133	11·5	4	2	1	6	41	28	82	7·1	8·3
Stirchley	10,976	360	32·8	42	13	2	4	31	24	116	10·5	10·4
Selly Oak Infirmary	—	—	—	14	6	3	5	72	95	195	—	—
Rubery Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	34	12	49	—	—
Moseley Hall Convalescent Home	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	—	—
General Hospital, Birmingham ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	9	1	13	—	—
St. Paul's Convent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
Queen's Hospital, Birmingham ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	9	—	13	—	—
Children's Hospital, Birmingham	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
Blackwell Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
West Heath Hospital	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Powick Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	8	—	—
Various	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	9	—	—
Totals and Averages	65,838	1,885	28·4	192	69	21	25	231	197	735	11·0	10·2

* This Table includes the deaths of residents in Institutions in the district and outside the district, and also the deaths of non-residents in the district. The totals show only the deaths of Residents.

When the people generally begin to realise the absolute necessity for an ample supply of fresh air in their churches, schools, houses, and, more especially, in their bedrooms, a higher standard of health will supervene.

One has only to travel in suburban railway carriages to see the unnatural objection that people, especially men, have to a proper supply of fresh air.

People who would scorn to drink out of the same vessel as another person, seem anxious to breathe the air that has entered the lungs of many others scores of times.

The practice is unwholesome in the highest degree, and, combined with sedentary occupation, is bound to have a lowering effect upon health.

What person, who sleeps all night in an unventilated bedroom, feels in good health next morning?

Deaths at Age Periods.

There were 192 deaths of infants, and 69 deaths between 1 and 5 years.

From 25 to 65 there were 231 deaths, and 197 over 65 years. Of these latter 83 were from 75 to 85 years; 21 were over 85 years.

Infantile Mortality.

The 192 deaths of infants recorded was equal to a rate of 102· per 1,000 live births, rather higher than in 1903, when it was 98·.

With this exception the rate was lower than any during the last ten years, the average for which was 118·.

In the fifty-five districts of England only one was lower, the average being much higher.

The rate in England and Wales was 146·, and in the seventy-six large districts 160·.

The District Rate was the lowest but one of the 76 large districts.

This is satisfactory, but I have no doubt that the rate may be still further reduced, as the district has many natural advantages.

Of the whole, 66 deaths were due to debility at birth or general wasting, the chief of the latter being due probably to improper feeding and inattention to hygiene.

Respiratory diseases caused 29 deaths, many, no doubt, due to exposure and ignorance of proper clothing.

Whooping cough caused 11 deaths, and diarrhœal diseases 32.

The necessity of education of mothers in these matters can be easily gathered from these few figures.

The Committee, seeing this waste, have appointed a Health Visitor to go among the people and to instruct them in the practical details of infant feeding. In this way many cases of appalling ignorance have already been discovered, and, it is hoped, remedied.

Special handbills have been prepared giving detailed explicit directions as to how babies should be reared, and also giving general advice to householders. The Health Visitor has found that the long-tubed " microbic " milk bottle was usually in use, combined with the giving of solid food, at intervals, from the earliest ages.

One woman was visited, who, out of fourteen children, had already buried ten.

The question of milk supply is intimately connected with the problem of infantile mortality.

When we can only buy milk which is pure and clean, and can have it kept in proper storage places afterwards, we shall have done a great deal to have mitigated this mortality.

Although raw milk is naturally most suitable for infant food, if pure, because of its antiscorbutic and other properties, at the present time one is forced to recommend boiling in order to destroy the innumerable bacteria present, which are to a large extent derived from the excretions of the cow.

Most of the small hucksters' shops where milk is sold are anything but ideal milkshops, but so long as they are carried on in conformity with the regulations, it is difficult to interfere with them.

The odour from pickles and paraffin oil in a shop where milk is stored can hardly come under the heading of noxious fumes affecting the quality of the milk, yet such conditions can hardly be beneficial.

The greatest danger seems to be from personal contamination from the large family that is so often found in these small shops, and more especially if tuberculosis happened to be present amongst them.

Zymotic Deaths and Death Rates.

There were 52 deaths from zymotic diseases, 4 more than in 1903, equal to a rate of 0·78 per 1,000, as to 0·74 last year.

This rate, with the exception of that of 1903, was the lowest for ten years, the average for that time being 1·0 per 1,000.

The rate compares well with that of England and Wales which was 1·94, and with that of the seventy-six large districts 2·94 per 1,000.

The rate was the lowest but two in the 76 large districts.

The highest ward rates were in Selly Oak, 1·3 per 1,000, the rate being only 0·08 in Stirchley, and nil in Moseley.

There was a decided increase in the deaths from whooping cough, and a great decrease in those from scarlet fever.

Table VI.—Zymotic Deaths and Death Rates in Wards.

WARD.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Pertussis, or Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Total.	Rate per 1.000
King's Norton ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	0·46
Northfield	—	—	4	—	2	3	—	9	0·18
Beoley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.
Selly Oak	—	2	2	4	8	9	1	26	1·3
King's Heath ...	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	5	0·4
Moseley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.
Stirchley	—	1	—	1	5	2	—	9	0·08
Selly Oak Infirmary...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubery Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Heath Fever Hospital	—	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moseley Hall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	4	6	6	18	16	2	52	0·78

Measles.

Of the six deaths from Measles four were in Selly Oak Ward, and three were between one and five years of age. The disease was prevalent throughout a good part of the year, and various schools were closed on that account.

King's Heath Infants' School was closed in March, Rubery School in July, and in the last quarter of the year St. Stephen's Infants', Fashoda Road, St. Edward's Infants', Cotteridge Infants', and Northfield were closed for periods varying from three to five weeks. As a general rule it has been found unnecessary to close anything but infant schools.

On nearly every occasion when this was done the epidemic soon subsided.

The death rate from this disease was 0·9 per 1,000, and in the fifty-five selected districts there were five with a lower rate.

The small number of deaths is satisfactory, as showing that the education of the people by handbills is bearing fruit.

In addition, all cases notified from the schools have been visited by an Inspector, who has given personal instructions to prevent further spread of the disease.

There is no doubt that in cases where proper care is taken from the onset there is practically no danger of a fatal issue, and this applies to a much lesser extent in whooping cough.

Whooping Cough.

There were eighteen deaths, whilst only six were registered in 1903. The average for the last ten years is sixteen, in 1901 the number being thirty-three.

The rate per 1,000 population was 0·27, compared with 0·87 in Birmingham, and of the fifty-five districts, twenty-one had a lower one.

The disease was very prevalent all over the Midlands, and occurred in most parts of the district, as can be judged from the schools affected.

In the spring seven schools were closed, Cotteridge Infants' (twice), Wythall (twice), Hollywood (thrice), King's Heath Infants', Stirchley Infants' and Northfield once each.

In the Wythall and Hollywood area, apparently virgin soil, all ages were attacked, even up to eighty years of age, and a number of deaths occurred.

All cases notified from the schools were visited, and handbills of precautions widely circulated in the affected areas.

Epidemic Diarrhœa.

This disease was certified in sixteen instances, in addition to twenty-five deaths put down to Enteritis, many of which were the same disease under another name.

The rate was 0·3 per 1,000, or 8·5 per 1,000 live births, the lowest rate of the fifty-five districts.

If the deaths from Enteritis were included, the rate is still one of the lowest of the districts.

These diseases were most prevalent in Selly Oak, Stirchley and Northfield.

Most of the cases were under one year of age, and about 80 per cent. of the children were brought up artificially.

Detailed enquiries were made in twenty-one fatal cases as to the food and surroundings of the infant.

Of this number six were under three months and eleven from three to six months old.

Only three were altogether breast-fed, and eighteen were brought up on the bottle.

Ordinary cows' milk was used in thirteen cases, sterilized in one, and condensed milk in one.

All the bottles, except one, had long tubes. All houses had w.c.'s, but in many cases they were dirty.

There is nothing new to be said about this disease, which each autumn, usually about the same time, becomes epidemic, and attacks chiefly the infant population.

It is probably due to some germ (or germs), which becomes virulent when the earth's surface reaches a certain high temperature, gains access to the food of infants, and being admitted into the intestinal tract of the infant, causes certain grave disorders, which often prove fatal.

Contagion from one case to another, especially in " midden " towns, by means of flies and dust, is practically certain, and several cases often occur in the same tenement, and the same court.

Pure milk, and a tubeless bottle, treated with absolute cleanliness, and scalded out many times a day, where it is impossible to feed a child on its natural food, breast milk, will go a long way towards reducing this malady to a minimum.

In no branch of her work will the Health Visitor be of more avail than in combating this fell disease.

In addition to visiting from house to house, she will, at intervals, attend at the mothers' meetings, and give advice on these matters.

It is arranged to procure a weekly list of births, so that each house may be visited promptly, and advice given to mothers from the very outset, before bad habits have been engendered.

Table VII.—Various Rates per 1,000.

Population	66,667	Annual Rates per 1000.
Births	1,885	28·4
Deaths	735	11·02
Factor	1·0466	11·53 (Corrected Death Rate)
Infant Deaths	192	102 (per 1000 live births)
Diarrhœa	16	8·5 (per 1000 live births)
Enteritis	25	13·2 (per 1000 live births)
Smallpox	Nil	Nil
Measles	6	0·9
Scarlet Fever	4	0·06
Diphtheria	6	0·09
Whooping Cough	18	0·27
Enteric Fever	2	0·03
Total Zymotic Deaths	52	0·78
Phthisis	40	0·6
Cancer, Malignant Disease	52	0·78

Deaths from Various Causes.

Cancer.

Cancer, or malignant disease in its various forms, caused 52 deaths, of which 31 were males, and 21 females, equal to a rate of 0·73, as to 0·76 in 1903.

All the deaths, except one, were at ages over 25 years.

Coincident with the average age distribution, the disease was fairly well distributed over the wards.

An important circular was received during the year from the Liverpool Cancer Research Laboratory, which pointed out that, although there was no specific cure for cancer, if surgical treatment was applied early, the chance of cure was much greater than if delayed.

People are, therefore, advised to call in medical aid at once, if there is the slightest suspicion of any cancerous growth. The organs of the body mose affected are : in the man, the gullet, stomach, and intestine, in the woman, the breast and womb.

Epidemic Influenza.

There were 11 deaths from Influenza, occurring in various parts of the district.

In addition, no doubt many deaths, due primarily to this disease, were certified under the complicatory Pulmonary diseases.

Heart Disease.

There were registered 63 deaths as due to heart disease in its various forms, about the same number as in 1903.

More women than men were affected.

These diseases are generally due primarily to rheumatic affection of the lining membrane of the heart and blood-vessels, which so acts on the cardiac valves as to cause them either to check the flow of the blood through them, or to allow it to flow back through them.

This inflammation often occurs in mild rheumatic attacks, and even in cases of quinsy.

Respiratory Diseases.

These complaints caused 109 deaths, being rather more than in 1903, the increase being probably associated with the more severe winter.

Of this number, 68 were males and 41 females, the excess of males being due to greater exposure whilst following employment.

Senile Decay.

Old age was responsible for 61 deaths, all but one being over 65 years of age, and 11 over 85.

Dietetic Diseases.

The chief of these, Alcoholism, and its fellow, Cirrhosis of the Liver, which is usually caused by chronic "nipping" or spirit drinking, were the cause of 12 deaths, 7 men and 5 women.

They were all well under 65 years of age, with one exception, which seems a strong argument against the supposed longevity of the heavy drinker.

Over indulgence in food, and especially in alcoholic drink, is a greater cause of ill health than anything else, not to mention the moral dangers from the latter indulgence.

If a fair amount of food, of a not too stimulating character, a large proportion being vegetable, were taken at reasonable times and with a due amount of fresh air and exercise, the average health standard would rise considerably. In this way the arch enemy of sedentary mankind, chronic constipation, would vanish, and many cases of so-called "brain fag" would be heard of no more.

Tuberculosis.

From this disease there were 64 deaths, being 5 less than in the two previous years.

Of these, 40 deaths were from phthisis, 19 being males and 21 females.

It was present in all wards save Beoley.

The rate was 0·60 per 1,000, and was the lowest but one of the fifty-five districts.

Tubercle of the brain and of the abdominal glands between them caused 24 deaths, chiefly of infants.

The question as to the identity of the bacillus in human and bovine tuberculosis is still, to a certain extent, *sub judice*, but until definitely settled in the negative, our efforts to protect the public from tuberculous meat and milk must not be relaxed.

Not much has as yet been done, however, to prevent the possible spread of this disease by milk.

Prevention of Consumption.

No decided action has as yet been taken by the Committee in this matter. A large number of houses where phthisis deaths occurred were visited by the district inspectors, enquiries made, and full instructions given as to disinfection.

In addition, many of the rooms were sprayed, the clothing steamed at the hospital, and the bedroom limewashed by the owner.

The public are rapidly becoming aware of the infectious nature of this disease, and the time has arrived for some form of notification. The services of the Health Visitor would be of great use in periodically visiting notified cases.

The sanatorium treatment of early cases, and the hospital treatment of the advanced ones, seem to come quite within the scope of the duties of the sanitary authorities.

Accidents and Suicides.

There were 20 deaths from accidents, and 7 suicides, 5 males and 2 females.

Table VIII.—Causes of and Ages at Death in Wards during the year 1904. Deaths in or belonging to the whole District.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	0-1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-65.	65 up.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	King's Norton.	Northfield.	Beoley.	Selly Oak.	King's Heath.	Moseley.	Stirchley.	Public Institutions.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	6	1	4	1	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	2
Scarlet Fever	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	3
Whooping Cough	18	11	6	1	—	—	—	9	9	18	2	2	—	8	1	—	5	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	1
Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever { Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever { Enteric	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fever { Other Continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza	11	2	2	—	—	4	3	5	6	11	2	1	—	1	2	5	—	5
Premature Birth	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	14	10	24	—	1	—	12	6	—	5	3
Heart Disease...	63	—	—	2	1	38	22	25	38	63	13	4	1	14	15	8	8	57
Diarrhœa	16	15	1	—	—	—	—	9	7	16	1	3	—	9	1	—	2	—
Enteritis	25	17	4	—	—	1	3	15	10	25	1	1	—	12	3	1	7	1
Puerperal Fever	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	2
Erysipelas	4	—	—	-	—	1	3	3	1	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	4
Other Septic Diseases	6	3	—	1	—	1	1	5	1	6	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	1
Phthisis	40	—	1	—	8	30	1	19	21	40	4	5	—	12	8	4	7	34
Other Tubercular Diseases...	24	9	8	3	3	1	—	11	13	24	3	1	—	11	5	2	2	11
Cancer. Malignant Disease	52	—	—	1	—	33	18	31	21	52	6	3	—	14	14	13	2	23
Bronchitis	53	11	4	—	—	16	22	32	21	53	8	7	3	10	11	5	9	15
Pneumonia	50	17	11	2	4	11	5	33	17	50	6	2	—	20	11	2	9	16
Pleurisy	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Old Age (Senile Decay)	61	—	—	—	—	1	60	33	28	61	12	6	2	19	9	8	5	19
Alcoholism (Cirrhosis of Liver)	12	—	—	—	—	11	1	7	5	12	2	—	—	3	2	4	1	2
Venereal Diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Accidents	20	4	4	2	—	5	5	14	6	20	2	1	—	7	4	1	5	7
Suicides	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	2	7	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	1
All Other Diseases	216	76	15	6	10	59	50	77	139	216	17	16	3	74	39	26	41	89
Totals	735	192	69	21	26	230	197	362	373	735	80	59	9	249	140	82	116	300

Notification of Infectious Diseases.

Under the Compulsory Notification Act, there were notified 443 cases, compared with 516 in 1903. These comprised 352 cases of scarlet fever, 30 diphtheria, 3 smallpox, and 11 enteric fever.

Table VIIIa.—Infectious Cases notified in Districts.

DISEASE.	Selly Oak	Bournbrook	Selly Park and Ten Acres	Bournville	Stirchley	Cotteridge	King's Norton	Northfield	Moseley	King's Heath	Rednal	Rubery	Bartley Green District	West Heath	Holly Wood	Beoley	Selly Oak Infirmary	Rubery Hill Asylum	Moseley Hall Convalescent Home	Shenley Fields Cottage Homes	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	46	50	18	24	56	44	35	15	21	30	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	10	—	352
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	11	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	30
Typhoid Fever...	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11
Erysipelas ...	1	8	3	—	4	3	—	1	5	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	10	1	—	—	43
Puerperal Fever	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	49	62	23	26	63	49	38	28	33	41	—	1	1	2	—	3	10	3	10	—	443

Smallpox.

Three cases were notified, compared with 10 in 1903, all of which occurred in a small outbreak in King's Heath in July.

The first case was a married woman, resident in Silver Street.

No history of having been exposed to infection could be traced.

About two weeks after this case, the woman's child, and also her next door neighbour, sickened with smallpox, and were removed to the Hollywood Hospital, whither she had preceded them.

The child, who was vaccinated for the first time some days after exposure to infection, developed a confluent rash all over her body, which, under the influence of the vaccination, disappeared in a day or two without any bad effects.

In my opinion, the vaccination saved the life of the child.

All known "contacts" were vaccinated where possible by the Public Vaccinator, and thorough disinfection of the patients' premises and clothing was carried out.

Table IX.—Vaccination Returns for the 12 Months ended June 30th, 1904.

DISTRICT.	Births Registered	Number Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Conscientious Objection Certificates Received under Sect. 2 Vaccination Act, 1898.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Gone to other Districts, Vaccination Officer Apprised.	Gone, No Address.	Cases Outstanding.
KING'S NORTON AND NORTHFIELD URBAN—									
Moseley ...	1856	1542	6	30	134	31	6	94	13
King's Heath									
King's N'rt'n									
Northfield ...									
Beoley ...									

The preceding table, prepared by the vaccination officer, Mr. Fletcher, shows how thoroughly vaccination is being carried out in the district. There were successfully vaccinated 1,542 children out of 1,856 born, or 83 per cent.

This is even better than in 1903, when 79 per cent. were vaccinated, and is, in fact, the best on record in the district.

Only 0·7 per cent. of the births were unaccounted for. There were 30 exemption certificates obtained, this being 25 per cent. less than in 1903. The Guardians and their officials are to be again congratulated on their splendid results.

Scarlet Fever.

Table IXa.—Cases and Deaths at Various Ages.

Years ...	All ages.	0–1	1–2	2–5	5–15	15–25	25–65	65 up
Cases ...	352	2	12	84	203	35	16	—
Deaths ...	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Per Cent. ..	1·1	—	8·3	2·4	0·5	—	—	—

There were notified 352 cases of scarlet fever, in 1903 the number being 399.

The variations of type of this disease are shown by the fact that there were only 4 deaths during the year, compared with 16 in 1903, when there were only 47 more cases. The largest number of cases occurred at age periods of 2 to 5 and 5 to 15 years.

The death rate per cent. was 1·1, the lowest for 10 years, whilst in 1903 it was 4 per cent., the average for the two years being 2·6, a very moderate rate also.

The average death rate per cent. for the last 10 years is also 2·6, and it is unlikely that, over any period of time, this rate will be improved upon.

The average rate in the Midlands, especially as regards the urban portions, is about 4 per cent.

A large number of the notified cases were of a mild type, but these were interspersed with a fair proportion of severe ones, although the very malignant type of the last few years was not so prevalent.

Cases occurred in all the districts except Beoley.

The outbreaks were usually more or less associated with school attendance, and in several instances children were found at school whilst in the early peeling stage, their illness not having been discovered by their parents or teachers.

Table X.—Infectious Diseases, Notifications and Deaths since 1889.

Disease.		Years.															
		1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Smallpox ...	Cases	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	3
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	Cases	—	239	109	136	264	197	142	306	312	151	88	126	186	524	399	352
	Deaths	—	6	3	1	3	1	5	5	11	5	2	3	3	16	16	4
Death rate, per cent. ...		—	2·5	2·7	·7	1·1	·5	3·5	1·6	3·5	3·3	2·2	2·3	1·6	3·0	4·0	1·1
Hospital Cases		68	170	78	106	231	125	129	278	286	106	61	114	162	460	351	308
Percentage removed ...		—	71·	71·	78·	87·	63·	90·	90·	91·	70·	70·	90·	87·	87·	88·	86
Diphtheria...	Cases	—	20	30	19	10	5	31	59	92	38	126	85	111	73	48	30
	Deaths	—	4	4	2	2	2	10	16	12	6	17	12	12	13	5	6
Death rate, per cent. ...		—	20	13·3	10·5	20	40	32·2	27·1	13	15·8	13·5	14·1	10·8	17·3	10·4	20
Membranous Croup Cases		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	6	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated Population ...		—	—	28,300	28,562	29,884	30,977	34,127	38,117	42,700	48,500	52,076	54,958	57,120	60,779	63,717	66,667
Typhoid Fever	Cases	—	11	28	10	17	10	8	6	15	27	45	45	37	26	12	10
	Deaths	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	3	1	2	6	12	—	7	1	2
Death Rate, per cent ...		—	—	3·5	20	23·5	—	—	50	6·6	8·4	13·3	26·6	—	27	8·3	18·2
Puerperal Fever	Cases	—	—	—	1	8	—	1	4	2	2	—	2	5	7	5	4
	Deaths	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	3
Erysipelas	Cases	—	—	9	23	47	26	37	34	41	27	29	47	66	61	42	41
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Measles ...	...Deaths	—	—	—	—	1	9	1	7	12	16	1	22	12	4	7	6
Whooping Cough...	Deaths	—	—	—	13	7	5	12	13	13	4	7	7	33	17	6	18
Diarrhœa&Dysent'y	Deaths	—	—	—	2	12	1	2	—	16	19	16	12	17	13	12	16

In the early part of the year, a number of cases occurred amongst the infants of St. Mary's School, Selly Oak. Bournbrook supplied a steady stream of cases throughout the year, connected with the national schools there, also, to a certain extent, with St. Edward's School.

There were 100 cases from Cotteridge and Stirchley districts, and a number from Bournville, which were largely associated with attendance at the schools, in the two first-named places.

A rather smart, but short, outbreak occurred amongst pupils at King's Norton schools, which settled down somewhat after two peeling children were removed from the school.

A few scattered cases were notified from the Wythall and Hollywood districts.

The only public institution affected was the Convalescent Home at Moseley, where 10 cases occurred at different times.

In all affected districts handbills of precaution were circulated, and full enquiries made, both in the vicinity and at the schools attended by the sufferers, all doubtful cases reported by the teachers being enquired into.

In this way, there is little doubt that a large proportion of the cases has been discovered, but, still, a certain proportion is bound always to remain undetected and to go about spreading infection indefinitely.

No outbreak of any infectious disease was traced to the agency of either milk or of water, although full enquires on these matters are made in every case.

Diphtheria.

There were 30 cases of Diphtheria notified, the lowest number for 10 years, being nearly 40 per cent. less than in 1903, when there were 48 cases.

The last five years' average was 90.

There were 6 deaths, much the same as in 1903, a rate of 20 per cent.

The type of the disease, which has been very mild during the last few years, is now showing signs of becoming more severe.

It is unlikely that the number of cases will become lower than in this year, but an increase is to be expected in the future.

The fact that sufferers from this disease may be going about, be attending school, with no symptoms, except a slight sore throat, or even may carry germs in their throats without having Diphtheria themselves, shows the tremendous difficulties in the way of checking the spread of this insidious and fatal disorder.

The disease was present in all the larger wards of the district, and in all the urban parts, with the exception of Selly Oak proper and the Cotteridge.

One case occurred in the Rubery district, and one of doubtful diagnosis near Beoley.

There were 6 unconnected cases in Moseley, and 3 in King's Heath.

Diphtheria has been, to a certain extent, epidemic in Northfield during the last few years; in 1897 there being 21 cases notified, since which time there have been a very few each year.

In January one or two cases were notified, followed by an interval of a few months, when several more cases occurred, this being repeated once or twice until 11 cases were reported in all, of which no less than 4 proved fatal.

As a rule, the sufferers were pupils at the National Schools, but several very young children were attacked, which accounted for the high fatality.

At each outbreak the schools were visited on several occasions, and also between the outbreaks, and all sore throats examined for Diphtheria Bacilli.

One or two children were found at school with typical Diphtheria Bacilli in their throats, and several with very doubtful ones.

Handbills of precautions were distributed wherever necessary, and all doubtful cases from school visited at their homes.

Diphtheria Antitoxin was supplied gratis in the majority of the cases, both for cure and as a preventive inoculation, and there is little doubt that it saved several lives, and prevented secondary attacks in all cases in which it was used.

In nearly all the fatal cases medical advice was not obtained until the patient had been ill for several days, which delay, in a severe case, gives any form of treatment very little chance.

In no instance was there any connection found between those inseparable allies in the lay mind, "Drains and Diphtheria."

Table XI.—Diphtheria Cases and Deaths at Age Periods.

Years ...	All ages.	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-65
Cases ...	30	—	5	11	12	2	—
Deaths ...	6	—	2	4	—	—	—
Per cent....	20·0	—	40	36·3	—	—	—

Enteric and Typhoid Fever.

There were 11 cases of this disease, the lowest number for eight years, with a much increased population. There were two deaths, a death rate of 18 per cent. In addition, two patients were admitted to Moseley Hall from outside the district, who developed typhoid fever shortly afterwards, having been infected outside.

Cases occurred in all the larger wards, one or two of them being of somewhat doubtful diagnosis. No secondary cases occurred in any house, and the infection in several cases had been caught outside the district.

Two boys, "caddies" at the King's Norton Golf Club, one residing in King's Norton, and the other in Northfield, caught fever about the same time.

The attacks were apparently connected in some way, either by infection from a third unknown case, or from bathing in the Rea.

Shortly afterwards, a labourer, working at a pipe track near Wychall Lane, in the same neighbourhood, also took the disorder. One case was notified from Rubery Asylum, the first for nearly two years.

Puerperal Fever.

There were four cases of Puerperal Septicæmia notified, and three deaths certified.

Three of the cases were in Selly Oak Ward, and one in Stirchley.

Two of the cases were attended by the same midwife, who was advised to stop her work for a month, and whose clothes were thoroughly disinfected.

Under the Midwives' Bill, the County Council has control of all midwives, who must be now registered.

They have appointed a Lady Medical Inspector, who acts under the guidance of the County Medical Officer of Health.

All the midwives have now been visited, and instructions given as to their duties; moreover, periodical visitations will be made to them.

Special enquiries are made by the county officials into every Puerperal case, and into the carrying out of the rules drawn up by the Central Midwives' Board.

In addition, it is intended that all the midwives in the district shall be visited by the Health Visitor at intervals and instructions given.

In these ways it is hoped that some improvement may take place in the methods of the ordinary midwife, and no one will deny that there is much room for improvement.

Erysipelas.

There were reported 43 cases, of which four proved fatal.

There were four deaths in public institutions, all in the Selly Oak Infirmary, where a small epidemic of 10 cases took place.

Epidemics of Erysipelas, although common in hospitals in the days before antiseptics, are now unusual, and generally associated with insanitary conditions and overcrowding.

I could not find from my enquiries that these conditions were present at all in these institutions, although at times the available space is somewhat overtaxed.

Table XII.—West Heath Hospital Returns.

Year	Number of Cases	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Number of Deaths	Balsall Heath	Harborne	Edgbaston	Birmingham	Droitwich	Bromsgrove	Barnt Green	Tardebigge	Belbroughton	Stoke Prior	Redditch	Hagley	Alvechurch	Billesley Common	Hopwood	Quinton	Smethwick	Bentley	Clent	Halesowen	Weatheroak Hill	Lickey End	Stourbridge	St. Paul's Convent Branch, near Horse-fair, Bristol Street, Birmingham.
1889	156	156	—	—	3	66	9	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890	371	371	—	—	13	153	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1891	163	156	7	—	*a*3	63	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1892	106	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1893	256	243	13	—	*b*1	—	—	—	—	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1894	180	146	34	—	*c*5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1895	147	136	11	—	*d*5	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1896	288	288	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897	306	306	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—
1898	127	127	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	1	3	—
1899	63	63	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
1900	119	119	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
1901	163	163	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1902	462	462	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1903	353	352	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1904	308	305	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3568	3504	65	4	86	282	72	1	14	8	21	1	5	2	14	6	3	4	2	1	4	1	2	17	4	1	1	3	1

a 2 Scarlet Fever, 1 Smallpox. *b* Scarlet Fever. *c* Scarlet Fever, 4 Smallpox. *d* Scarlet Fever. *e* Scarlet Fever.
Smallpox now treated at Hollywood.

West Heath Hospital.

There were 305 cases of Scarlet Fever, and three of Diphtheria admitted into the hospital during the year, compared with 352 cases of the former and one of the latter in 1903.

The above numbers amount to 86 per cent. of the Scarlet Fever notifications, and 10 per cent. of the Diphtheria.

There were only three deaths, a rate of slightly less than 1 per cent., compared with 13 deaths in 1903, a rate of 3·6 per cent.

The type of the disease was milder than in 1903, but there were numerous exceptions of very severe cases, whose illness could be measured by months.

In nearly every instance, patients on discharge were in robust health, owing to their hygienic diet and open-air life, and parents were always remarking on the fact that their children had never looked in such good health before.

It seems rather incredible, but it is a very common experience for children to want to stay indefinitely in hospital, and even to weep when discharged.

The remarkably low death rate naturally cannot be expected to continue, but it shows what excellent results can be obtained in this hospital under favourable conditions.

Scarlet fever on a just average will always have a fatality of from 3 to 5 per cent.

As regards fatality, there is not only the type of disease to be taken into account, but the resistance of the persons attacked, and the atmospheric conditions at the time. As a rule, the effect of the latter is very important.

Cases causing returns were, as in 1903, about 4 per cent. of all the discharges.

As in former years, and as is found to be the case in all fever hospitals, the returns were most numerous during the cold weather, at the time when complications were most rife, and when the convalescent patients could not get out into the fresh air to sufficient extent.

With but two or three exceptions, and then only after many months' isolation, patients were not sent out until free from all sores and discharges. In many cases, however, ear discharges may last during a whole lifetime, unless special surgical treatment is applied.

In other cases, although discharges stop for weeks, a slight cold may bring them on again. These discharges are due to inflammation of the adenoid growths at the back of the nose, which growths in all children should be removed at an early age.

It is these growths in the nose and throat also which make many of the cases of Scarlet Fever so severe in type.

The length of stay in hospital affected the proportion of return cases in this way, that the cases kept in the longest had the largest proportion of returns. Under seven weeks isolation the proportion was only 2·2 per cent., whilst over that period it was 7·8 per cent., or nearly four times as great.

One patient causing a return was in hospital no less than sixteen weeks. Although, no doubt, a number of return cases are caused by infectious articles, brought out on the return of the patient, it is a fact that, at the present time, no one can say that a hospital scarlet fever case is free from infection, and this applies more especially to patients who have had discharges from the ears and nose.

Various innovations were introduced to try and minimise the return cases.

One was the keeping of all cases with discharges in a ward by themselves, and all uncomplicated cases in a "pure" ward, from which they were finally discharged.

The latter method met with a fair amount of success, as during four months in the Autumn, there was not a single "return."

Owing to the larger number of patients, and to the reduced stay in hospital during the last few years, the cost per patient has been much reduced. The average stay in the hospital was, during the five years previous to my appointment, 8·7 weeks; since that time the average has been 6·6 weeks, the saving of time being altogether in the uncomplicated cases, which were discharged in six weeks instead of eight weeks.

This means a saving of more than 1,800 patient-weeks in hospital, or almost £1,800 during the last two and half years, or about equal to the time necessary to treat 300 additional patients.

With the excepion of one case of whooping cough, caught prior to admission, and which did not spread, no secondary infections were introduced into the hospital.

For the third year, no patient developed Diphtheria, which is very satisfactory.

The two new blocks are practically completed, and are a great credit to the designers and builders.

We now have an additional twenty beds for diphtheria, and twelve for isolation purposes, or for treatment of Typhoid Fever, or other diseases.

Great improvement has been made in the lighting of both the wards and the grounds, incandescent gas having succeeded dim oil lighting, with its danger of fire in the wards.

Two new heating boilers have been put down, and four bathrooms added to the two acute blocks.

A steam laundry has supplanted the original hand laundry, with great improvement in washing efficiency.

The matron and staff have done excellent work, and Dr. Hollinshead has again, in addition to his periodic visits, taken charge of the hospital on the occasions of my absence, and made special visits with me whenever necessary.

King's Norton District Smallpox Hospital.

The Hollywood Hospital was only open a month during the year. The first case, a woman, was admitted from King's Heath on June 29th, followed by cases on July 11th and 15th, from the same place.

The first case was in hospital twenty-six days, the second and third cases fifteen days each. All the cases did well, and the hospital was closed on July 30th.

Articles and Houses Disinfected.

Houses	356
Flock and Feather Beds	306
Mattresses	83
Bolsters	354
Pillows	575
Blankets	659
Counterpanes	202
Cushions	36
Shawls	12
Rugs	16
Pieces of Carpet	—
Articles of Clothing	821
Palliasses	—
Bedding destroyed	3
	3,423

Various Mortality Rates in 14 large Districts.

Town.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infant Mortality per 1000 livebirths
London	27·9	16·6	2·18	146
Hastings	17·4	13·2	0·40	108
Bournemouth	17·1	13·6	0·61	111
Hanley	33·7	20·9	4·10	212
Wolverhampton	29·9	15·5	2·71	155
Walsall	32·9	17·9	3·22	176
Handsworth	24·0	11·8	1·35	134
West Bromwich	33·8	16·3	1·90	150
Birmingham	31·6	19·9	3·42	197
King's Norton	**28·4**	**10·6**	**0·79**	**100**
Smethwick	32·3	12·8	1·23	146
Aston Manor	29·0	15·0	2·97	184
Leicester	26·6	14·5	1·97	167
Nottingham	27·7	17·7	2·58	176
Position of King's Norton in 76 large Districts ...	37th	2nd	3rd	2nd

Table A.—For Whole District.

YEAR. (1)	Population estimated to middle of each year. (2)	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District. (9)	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District. (10)	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District. (11)	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number. (3)	Rate.* (4)	Number. (5)	Rate per 1000 Births registered. (6)	Number. (7)	Rate.* (8)				Number. (12)	Rate.* (13)
1894	30,977	785	25·34	90	114·64	442	14·26	145	108	—	334	10·78
1895	34,127	1010	29·59	108	106·93	499	14·62	123	100	—	399	11·69
1896	38,117	1031	27·04	122	118·33	541	14·19	124	102	—	439	11·51
1897	42,700	1149	26·90	170	147·95	643	15·05	163	123	—	520	12·15
1898	48,500	1332	27·46	171	128·37	652	13·44	141	113	—	539	11·11
1899	52,076	1546	27·73	187	120·95	755	13·54	182	118	—	637	11·4
1900	54,958	1651	27·51	215	130·22	921	15·36	226	189	1	733	12·21
1901	57,120	1773	31·03	227	128·03	888	15·54	227	160	—	728	12·74
1902	60,779	1832	30·14	201	110·2	836	13·75	243	180	38	694	11·25
1903	63,717	1755	27·5	173	98·5	793	12·44	202	140	32	653	10·24
Averages for years 1894-1903	48,307	1386	28·02	166	120·41	697	14·21	177	133	—	567	11·5
1904	66,667	1885	28·4	192	102	895	13 42	255	196	45	735	11·02

* Rates calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7 corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

Table B.

Names of Localities	1. NORTHFIELD.				2. KING'S NORTON.				3. BEOLEY.				4. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*
1894	10,739	329	107	25	19,547	441	185	50	691	15	5	—	—	—	145	15
1895	11,800	455	144	52	21,622	541	224	48	705	14	8	2	—	—	123	6
1896	13,475	449	162	57	23,937	570	246	59	705	12	9	3	—	—	124	3
1897	15,222	544	227	87	26,760	592	247	67	718	13	6	2	—	—	163	14
1898	17,342	630	216	77	30,432	694	290	85	726	8	5	1	—	—	141	8
1899	19,842	670	241	96	35,182	860	326	86	726	16	6	—	—	—	182	5
1900	21,252	723	289	98	38,013	919	432	111	735	9	12	1	—	—	37	5
1901	20,767	818	267	109	35,788	940	451	109	565	15	10	1	—	—	227	10
1902	22,962	883	292	94	36,831	938	384	103	565	11	9	—	—	—	243	15
1903	23,707	851	285	88	38,800	894	364	84	565	10	4	1	—	—	234	5
Averages of years 1894 to 1903	17,710	635	223	78	30,691	739	315	80	670	12	7	—	—	—	162	8
1904	24,620	893	308	91	40,653	979	418	100	565	13	9	1	—	—	300	18

Notes.—(*a*) Deaths of Residents which occurred in public institutions beyond the districts are included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. Under the head of "Public Institutions," however, all deaths are included.

(*b*) Deaths of residents which occurred in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

Table C.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS																			
		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65 and up	Selly Oak (1)	King's Norton (2)	Northfield (3)	Beoley (4)	Stirchley (5)	Moseley (6)	King's Heath (7)	Selly Oak (1)	King's Norton (2)	Northfield (3)	Beoley (4)	Stirchley (5)	Moseley (6)	King's Heath (7)
Smallpox	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	30	—	16	12	2	—	—	5	3	11	1	1	6	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Membranous Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	43	4	2	6	3	20	8	22	1	2	2	7	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	352	2	96	203	35	16	—	128	38	15	—	110	31	30	113	30	13	—	107	22	20
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	11	—	1	3	1	6	—	2	3	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ..	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	443	6	116	224	43	46	8	160	45	29	3	122	43	41	114	31	13	—	108	22	23

Schedule A.

Deaths Registered from all Causes, 1904.

No.	DISEASES.	Ages.													All Ages.
		0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85–	
1	Small-pox														
	(*a*) Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Unvaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*c*) No Statement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Measles	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
3	Scarlet Fever	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
4	Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Epidemic Influenza	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	11
6	Whooping Cough...	11	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
7	Diphtheria	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
8	Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
9	Asiatic Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Diarrhœa, Dysentery	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
11	Epidemic Enteritis	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
12	*Other Allied Diseases*														
	Chicken Pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
13	Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Cowpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Syphilis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Carried Forward ...	31	22	2	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	1	—	65

SCHEDULE A.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES, 1904.—(*Continued*).

No.	DISEASES.	AGES.													ALL AGES.
		0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85–	
	BROUGHT FORWARD ..	31	22	2	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	1	—	65
19	Gonorrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Phagedæna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
22	Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
23	Pyæmia	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
24	Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
25	*Other Allied Diseases*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Malarial Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
28	Rheumatism of Heart	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
29	Tuberculosis of Brain	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12
30	Tuberculosis of Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Phthisis	—	1	—	—	5	3	9	14	5	2	1	—	—	40
32	Abdominal Tuberculosis...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
33	General Tuberculosis	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
34	Other forms Tuberculosis	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
35	*Other Infective Diseases*														
36	Thrush	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
38	Hydatid Diseases...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	*Other Diseases due to Altered Food*														
	Ptomaine Poisoning	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
41	Acute Alcoholism...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
42	Chronic Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	*Chronic Industrial Poisonings*														
44	*Other Chronic Poisonings*...														
45	Osteo-arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CARRIED FORWARD ...	43	31	7	3	7	5	13	19	6	8	7	1	—	150

No.	DISEASES.	Ages.													All Ages.
		0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85–	
	Brought Forward ...	43	31	7	3	7	5	13	19	6	8	7	1	—	150
46	Gout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	Cancer	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	10	17	13	5	—	52
48	Diabetes Mellitus...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	5
49	Purpura Hæmorrhagica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	Hæmophilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	Anæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
52	Lymphadenoma	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
53	Premature Birth	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
54	Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	Debility at Birth	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
56	Atelectasis	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
57	*Congenital Defects*														
	Heart Disease...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Spina Bifida	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
58	Want of Breast Milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	23	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
60	Dentition	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
61	Rickets	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
62	Old Age, Senile Decay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	35	11	61
63	Convulsions	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
64	Meningitis	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
65	Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66	Apoplexy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	3	2	19
67	Softening of Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
68	Hemiplegia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	3	1	12
69	General Paralysis of Insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
70	Other forms of Insanity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	5
71	Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Carried Forward ...	131	43	10	3	8	7	18	26	23	38	47	48	14	416

SCHEDULE A.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES, 1904.—(*Continued*).

No.	DISEASES.	Ages.													All Ages.
		0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85–	
	Brought Forward	131	43	10	3	8	7	18	26	23	38	47	48	14	416
72	Cerebral Tumour	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
73	Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
74	Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75	Locomotor Ataxy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
76	Paraplegia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77	*Other forms, Brain Diseases*														
	Bulbar Paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
78	Otitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79	Disease of Nose, Epistaxis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	Diseases of Eye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81	Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82	Endocarditis	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	11	16	7	8	2	52
83	Hypertrophy of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
84	Angina Pectoris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85	Aneurism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
86	Senile Gangrene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
87	Embolism, Thrombosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
88	Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89	Varicose Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	*Other Diseases, Heart and Vessels*														
	Heart Failure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
	Arterial Sclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
	Fatty Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
91	Laryngitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
92	Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93	*Other Diseases, Larynx and Trachea*														
	Œdema Glothdis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
94	Acute Bronchitis	9	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	6	—	28
	Carried Forward	140	49	12	4	8	8	26	33	39	59	62	67	16	523

No.	DISEASES.	Ages.													All Ages.
		0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85–	
	Brought Forward …	140	49	12	4	8	8	26	33	39	59	62	67	16	523
95	Chronic Bronchitis … … … …	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	9	5	1	25
96	Lobar Pneumonia … … …	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	2	1	3	—	—	14
97	Lobular Pneumonia … … … …	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	20
98	Pneumonia … … … … …	5	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	16
99	Emphysema, Asthma … … … …	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
100	Pleurisy … … … … … …	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
101	*Other Diseases, Respiratory System*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	*Diseases of Mouth and Annexa*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103	Diseases of Pharynx … … …	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104	Diseases of Œsophagus … … … …	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum … …	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
106	Other Diseases of Stomach … … …	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
107	Enteritis … … … … … …	17	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	25
108	Appendicitis … … … … …	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
109	Obstruction of Intestine … … … …	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	8
110	Other Diseases of Intestine … … …	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
111	Cirrhosis of Liver … … … …	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	1	—	—	10
112	Other Diseases of Liver … … … …	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	4
113	Peritonitis… … … … … …	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
114	*Other Diseases, Digestive System*														
	Pancreatitis … … … … …	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
115	*Diseases, Lymphatic System and Glands*														
	Hyperidrosis … … … … …	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
116	Acute Nephritis … … … … …	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
117	Bright's Disease … … … … …	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	4	4	1	—	16
118	Calculus … … … … … …	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
119	Diseases of Bladder and Prostate … …	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	5
120	*Other Diseases, Urinary System* … … …	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Carried Forward …	186	65	14	5	8	16	37	43	54	78	90	79	20	695

SCHEDULE A.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES, 1904.—(*Continued*).

No.	DISEASES.	AGES.													ALL AGES.
		0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85–	
	BROUGHT FORWARD ...	186	65	14	5	8	16	37	43	54	78	90	79	20	695
121	Diseases of Testis and Penis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122	Diseases of Ovaries	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
123	Diseases of Uterus and Appendages	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
124	Diseases of Vagina and External Genitals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
125	Diseases of Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
126	Abortion, Miscarriage	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
127	Puerperal Mania	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
128	Puerperal Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
129	Placenta Prævia, Flooding	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
130	Puerperal Thrombosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
131	*Other Diseases, Pregnancy and Childbirth*														
	Childbirth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Puerperal Uræmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
132	Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
133	*Other Diseases, Osseous System*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134	Ulcer, Bedsore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
135	Eczema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
136	Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
137	*Other Diseases, Integumentary System*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Accidents and Negligence														
138	In Mines and Quarries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139	In Vehicular Traffic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140	On Railways	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
141	On Ships, Boats, &c. (not drowning)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
142	In Building Operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
143	By Machinery	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
144	By Weapons and Implements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145	Burns and Scalds...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	CARRIED FORWARD ...	186	67	15	6	9	17	41	45	54	79	90	81	20	710

No.	DISEASES.	0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85–	All Ages.
	Brought Forward	186	67	15	6	9	17	41	45	54	79	90	81	20	710
146	Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
147	Surgical Narcosis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148	Effects of Electric Shock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149	Corrosions by Chemicals...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150	Drowning ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
151	Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
152	Suffocation, Otherwise	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
153	Falls not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
154	Weather Agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
155	Otherwise, not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
156	Homicide ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Suicides.														
157	By Poison...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
158	By Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
159	By Hanging and Strangulation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160	By Drowning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
161	By Shooting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
162	By Cut or Stab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
163	By Precipitation from Elevated Places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
164	By Crushing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165	By other and unspecified methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
166	Execution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167	Sudden Death, cause not ascertained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
168	Ill-defined and unspecified causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Totals	192	69	15	6	9	17	43	48	58	81	93	83	21	735

King's Norton & Northfield Urban District Council.

Surveyor's Report on Buildings, &c.

Year ending 31st December, 1904.

WARD.	No of Plans.	Houses.	New Roads.	Public B'ldings	F'ct'ries Workshops, Warehouses, etc.	Alterations, Additions, and Various.	Totals.
Moseley ...	34	41	—	—	1	15	57
King's Heath	43	83	—	—	3	19	105
Stirchley ...	30	163	—	—	7	10	180
Selly Oak ...	58	297	1	3	1	11	313
Northfield ...	16	23	—	1	1	6	31
King's Norton	22	27	—	1	4	6	38
Beoley ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals ...	204	634	1	6	17	67	725

AMBROSE W. CROSS, C.E.,

Engineer and Surveyor.

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Annual Statement,

for the year 1904.

Health Committee.

		1902	1903	1904
Infectious Diseases	Number of notified cases enquired into	628	516	461
	Number of other cases of illness visited and visits to school	157	184	504
	Number of houses disinfected	561	404	368
	Number of articles of clothing, bedding, &c., disinfected by Hospital staff	—	—	3572
	Number destroyed	—	—	12
Houses	Number cleansed, limewashed, or repaired	292	485	413
	Number reported unfit for habitation	—	5	—
	Number closed	1	2	3
	Number of cases of overcrowding abated	1	2	3
	Number of houses visited for special purposes	—	—	30211
	Number in course of district inspection	—	—	10396
House Drains ...	Number laid and relaid ...	242	161	100
	Number cleansed, trapped and ventilated	880	801	446
	Number of defective wastes rectified	269	139	64

Sanitary Inspector's Statement.—Health Committee.

(*Continued.*)

		1902	1903	1904
House Drains (*continued*)	Number of insanitary lavatories, sinks, &c., rectified	—	8	15
	Number of dumb-wells rectified	1	1	1
	Number of drains tested, smoke, chemicals, or both	—	—	81
Water Closets ...	Number of additional provided	16	16	16
	Number repaired and ventilated	271	312	117
Dust Bins, Portable	Number of new provided ...	271	271	117
Privies and Ashpits	Number of additional provided	6	6	4
	Number converted to w.c.'s or slop closets	321	221	106
	Number converted to pan closets	3	3	5
	Number repaired	192	192	34
Scavenging ...	Number of notices to remove refuse passed on to Surveyor's Department	3076	1031	1761
Smoke Nuisances	Number of observations taken	88	2	5
Water Supply ...	Number of wells cleansed and repaired	5	12	27
	Number of houses newly supplied from waterworks ...	67	67	123
	Number of polluted wells closed	1	4	17
	Number of samples taken ...	35	63	92
Workshops ...	Number on register	170	260	303
	Number of inspections... ...	13	36	388
	Number of cases of employment of females, &c., reported to Medical Officer of Health ...	—	—	4
	Number of out-workers on register	—	—	—
	Number of out-workers visited	—	—	—

Sanitary Inspector's Statement.—Health Committee.

(*Continued.*)

		1902	1903	1904
Workshops (*continued*)	Number of contraventions of Acts remedied	—	—	8
Slaughter Houses	Number registered and licensed	—	—	19
	Number of contraventions of Bye laws remedied	—	—	20
Dairies and Cowsheds	Number of inspections made ...	36	239	299
	Number of persons in milk trade on register	—	178	270
	Number of inspections (each cowshed counted)	135	408	783
	Number of contraventions of regulations remedied ...	—	—	122
Canal Boats ...	Number of inspections... ...	27	172	220
	Number of contraventions of Acts dealt with	1	35	63
Food & Drugs Acts	Number of samples taken for analysis by the County Analyst	50	136	200
	Number condemned	—	11	19
	Number taken for examination by Medical Officer of Health	70	20	—
Nuisances from keeping animals	Number abated	14	14	42
Accumulation of offensive refuse	Number removed	585	696	498
Complaints ...	Number received and attended to	355	392	453
Legal proceedings	Number taken	—	5	7
	Number of connections ...	—	5	6
	Number of cases withdrawn ...	—	—	1
	Number dismissed	—	—	—
Clerical work ...	Number of letters, notices and reports	4171	3758	4269
	Number of handbills distributed	—	9500	15800

Notes on the Year's Work: Change of Staff, etc.

The arrangements as to the work of the staff remain as last year. There have been two changes in the staff, Mr. Budds, who had been with me as a pupil for six months, taking the place of Assistant Inspector, Mr. Elias Binding and Mr. Smallwood that of the Clerk, George Stopher.

Very considerable additions have been made to the duties of the staff in the matter of work undertaken for the prevention of disease.

Also much preliminary work has been done, with a view to the improvement of cowsheds and milkshops, the fruit of which will appear later on.

Less has been done under the important heading of converversions of privies to water-closets, because most of the places have been already dealt with. Good progress has been made in the matter of water supply, and rather more work done than before in inspection of canal boats and under the Food and Drugs Act.

Systematic inspection of the district has been carried out as well as circumstances permit, but the additional work undertaken for prevention of diseases having necessarily diminished the time available for regular inspection.

I append a few details of work done under some of the headings shown in the statistical portion of this report.

Work under the Food and Drugs Act.

The number of samples taken were 200, and the articles taken were as follows:—

Butter	12
Margarine	1
Dripping	1
Milk	142
Lard	7
Brandy	1
Whiskey	7
Rum	2
Vinegar	12
British Wines	2
Confectionery	13
Drugs	8
Sweets	5

The Milk samples were taken under the following conditions:—

Purchased at Shops	77
Purchased in Street	31
Taken in course of Delivery to Shopkeepers	9
Taken at Railway Station	24
Taken at the Union Workhouse	2
Total	143

Inspection of Canal Boats.

The statistics show 220 inspections and 63 contraventions, which latter were as follows:—

Unregistered Boats	4
Not carrying Certificates of Registration ...	4
Not Properly Marked	14
Overcrowded	9
No Provision for the Separation of Sexes ...	6
Cabins not Kept Clean	3
Deficient Ventilation	2
Painting requiring Renewing	9
Want of Proper Vessels for Drinking Water ...	11
Non-Removal of Bilge Water	1
Total	63

All the above were remedied on notice, except a few noted at the end of the year.

Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops.

Much preparatory work has been done during the year, the result of which, it will be hoped, will appear in next year's report.

The following are the results accomplished:—

Farms of which Surveys and Plans have been made	53
Cowsheds belonging to them	114
Samples of Well Water taken	51
Found on Analysis to be Impure	22
Wells Closed	3
Wells Cleansed	18
New Wells under Construction	3
Cases Corporation Water laid in	2
Cowsheds Limewashed on notice	19
Accumulations of Manure removed	34
Drains Repaired	14
New Cowsheds, the use of which has been prohibited	1
New Cowsheds sanctioned	2
Unregistered Milk Shops Registered	41
Unmarked Vehicles Marked	9
Cases of Pig Keeping in Cowsheds Stopped ...	2

The following details were taken from the regulations:—

Dairy Farmers (Cow-keepers)	91
Purveyors of Milk Residing in District	270
Purveyors of Milk Residing out of the District ...	9

These figures are only approximate; changes are so numerous and frequent that it is not possible to keep the register absolutely correct.

Workshops and Workplaces.

All of these were inspected in the early part of the year, and some have been visited since. The few outworkers in the district have also been visited since—twice.

Pressure of work did not permit of another systematic inspection of workshops during the year.

But few defects were found, and they have been remedied.

JOHN HOUGHTON,
Inspector of Nuisances.

General Purposes Committee.

	1902	1903	1904
Hackney Carriage Drivers' Licenses issued ...	84	70	41
,, ,, Owners' ,, ,, ...	66	58	36
Game Dealers' Licenses Issued	8	9	8
Petroleum Licenses issued	4	6	5
Carbide of Calcium Licenses issued	3	3	2
Pawnbrokers' Certificates issued	3	2	2
Slaughter-houses Licensed	7	4	4

License fees collected, £25 1s. 6d.

JOHN HOUGHTON,
Inspector of Hackney Carriages.